

ROOSEVELT BURIED; NATION'S LEADERS MOURN OVER GRAVE

Taft and Lodge Deeply Affected at the Final Ceremonies.

ROUGH RIDERS THERE
Banners of Colonel's Noted
Troops Are Draped on Coffin.

OLD FRIENDS ASSEMBLE
Incidents of Entire Career of
Ex-President Recalled by
Familiar Figures.

In a grove of locust and cedar, in the place of his choice, across a little valley from the home on the hill where the Sagamore Mohanna lit his signal fire nearly three centuries ago, Theodore Roosevelt was buried yesterday. Over the company gathered round about January's sun slanted its rays, and as the coffin descended illumined the stars of an American flag that covered the form of its servant.

Sunlight made radiant also the vista of North Shore country he loved best, and that is all a Golden Legend. Below the cemetery knoll sparkled the Cove, famous in Roosevelt stories, its enfolding shores like rimmed, against a background of rolling woodland. Among the naked trees one saw near and far, smoke laying straight upward in the serenity of afternoon from the chimneys of the neighbors.

A snow flurry in the morning had given the earth this season's first real coat; the air was brisk and inviting. It was just such a day as used to make the Colonel want to "get out and shake himself." Since funerals must be, it was just such a day as this one should have been blessed with.

Incidents Rise in Memory.
There died up the knoll to witness the ceremony, as there had gathered in the plain church in Oyster Bay half an hour earlier, a group of men whose names could mean a gallery of portraits representing the career of this man. A mounted incident in the life of the former President flashed to mind as the speaker observed who could not help looking all about him listened to the words of the ritual.

Men like this refer to the dignitaries who represented the nation and State, the Vice-President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, high officers of the army and navy, delegations from the Senate and House, the Governor of New York, and on and on, as the friendship of men whose names could mean a gallery of portraits representing the career of this man. A mounted incident in the life of the former President flashed to mind as the speaker observed who could not help looking all about him listened to the words of the ritual.

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HARBOR STRIKE HALTING SHIPS OF RAILS, PLAN OF REPUBLICANS

Complete Tieup of Local and Transatlantic Traffic Threatened.

WAR BOARD HELPLESS
15,000 Men Ordered Out and
54,000 More Must Re-

main Idle.
A complete tieup of all harbor traffic in the port of New York—including ferries, boats, shipments of provisions, grain and coal, incoming troops from France and outgoing steamships loaded with supplies for the American Army abroad—is threatened by a strike of the 15,000 members of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, which has been called for 6 o'clock this morning. The 40,000 longshoremen and the 9,000 freight handlers employed along the waterfront also will be thrown out of work automatically, the union leaders say. Later it is expected that they too may strike.

The decision to call out the members of the six unions affected was reached yesterday after the War Labor Board had washed its hands of the controversy which has kept the marine workers and the Boat Owners Association at loggerheads for two months. Going into executive session at 10 o'clock in the morning the board, four hours later issued a statement announcing its failure to adjust the dispute because of the refusal of the owners to arbitrate the demands of the men for an eight hour day and higher pay.

Blame Put on Boat Owners.
Basil M. Manly, joint chairman of the board, joined with the labor members in a supplemental outlying which placed the blame for the situation upon the boat owners. He said that the unionists were patient and willing to wait, but the boat owners were not. He said that the unionists were patient and willing to wait, but the boat owners were not.

Return of the railroads to private ownership with larger powers of supervision placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Control by the Interstate Commerce Commission over issues of railroad securities. Protection of the essential short lines through uniting them in the large systems. Investment of power in the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix minimum rates as well as the power to fix maximum rates, which it enjoys in normal times.

Adoption for making it obligatory upon the Administration to hold the roads under Federal control and operation pending solution by Congress of the railway problem may be included in the bill, but probably will be presented to the House and Senate in a separate bill.

It was explained today that the purpose of passing a resolution binding the Administration to hold the railroads until Congress had time to determine the proper method of solving the problem is not because of any great fear that the railroads will be sold to a foreign power, but because of the possibility of a sudden relinquishing of governmental authority over the roads.

Congress is relying upon the words of the President in his address at the opening of the present session, when he acknowledged that he had no solution of the railway problem, and put the matter entirely in the hands of Congress for a solution. To turn the roads back now, it was pointed out today, would be for the President to stultify himself.

The real object of passing such a resolution, it was declared, was to restore the general morale in relation to the railway situation. Railroad employees are restive and discontented on account of the general uncertainty regarding the future of the roads, and the same is true of executives and of railroad security owners.

Adoption of such a resolution, it is believed, would be a sufficient guarantee that no calamity could happen and that the railroad question would be passed upon by Congress only after the most thorough deliberation, and in the meantime the roads would be held in their present status.

Similar in Executive Plan.
In many respects the Republican plan is similar to the plan of the railway executives. One of the main differences is that the Executive plan will not provide for a department of transportation, but a new Cabinet office at its head. The enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission so far as the railroads are concerned would be sufficient, in the view of Mr. Enoch.

WILSON WOULD AVERT BOLSHIEVISM; TROOPS PATROL STREETS OF BERLIN; 31,000 RUSSIAN REDS ARE CAPTURED

TROTSKY PUTS
LENINE IN JAIL

Premier Wanted Coalition
With Moderates and Reform of Bolsheviki.

WAR MINISTER DICTATOR
Downfall of Leader Places As-

sociate in Full Power in Red Regime.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Loyal Russian troops operating under the authority of the Omsk Government have defeated a large Bolshevik army, capturing 31,000 prisoners, and large quantities of war material, according to a telegram from the Omsk authorities to the Russian Minister at Stockholm.

The message as printed in the Swedish press was received today at the State Department. The telegram said the Third Bolshevik army of ten regiments had been shattered and that the loyal troops had advanced beyond Kama and Noyt and were pursuing the enemy toward Gassov. Bolshevik captured included arms, train, as well as large quantities of war materials and reserve supplies.

It was assumed here that the Russian forces referred to were those which recently captured Perm, a city in European Russia, near the Siberian line. More than 10,000 prisoners were taken in that engagement.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8.—Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, has been arrested at the command of Leon Trotsky, Minister of War and Marine. The President has an intention of suddenly relinquishing governmental authority over the roads.

Trotsky was prompted to make the arrest because of a difference of opinion with Lenin concerning Bolshevik reforms, the despatch states. Lenin desired to effect a coalition with the people of Berlin to stand by the present Government. Addressing large crowds before the Chancellor's palace they bitterly denounced the "insane policy and promised to meet the danger with firm determination.

Scheidemann said: "You know what the stake is. If these negotiations are continued our women and children will be abandoned to worse famine than during the four terrible years of the war. If you men who have had military training will join us you will get arms. We want you for defense, but we will not be defeated by these people. Be true and hold out. Promise that and we shall do our duty."

Several hundred persons have been killed in the fighting in Berlin according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Associated Press. The fighting was confined to the districts of the city, but the fighting was so severe that the city was almost completely isolated.

The dislocation of the telegraph service has prevented anything more than meagre and scattered reports of what has been happening in Berlin getting through, but all the dispatches agree that severe street fighting occurred on Tuesday.

Street fighting has been particularly sanguinary, it is said, owing to the fact that the Spartacists have plenty of weapons taken from the munition factories at Spandau. While the machine guns were firing and bullets were dropping, shouting, fighting operators were busily recording the scenes enacted in the streets. It was recently announced that the American Army had sent motion picture operators to Berlin.

EBERT RETAINS RULE BY FORCE

Soldiers Surround Chancellor's Palace and Clear the Streets of Pedestrians.

MANY REPORTED KILLED
Negotiations With Spartacists
Refused Unless They Surrender Buildings.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Despite the efforts of his physician, President Wilson could not be forced to take a full day's rest to-day. Late this afternoon he walked with Mrs. Wilson to the headquarters of the American Mission at the Hotel de Crillon, where he had a short conference with the other members. During the walk the President was recognized by the crowds and returned their greetings.

The President spent a quiet and restful morning. He saw no one officially, and his only activity was some dictation to his stenographers. Although the weather was fair, the President did not go out to play golf.

President Will Urge Lifting Blockade to Keep Germany From Soviet Rule.
ALLIES NOT IN ACCORD
Serious Differences of Opinion May Develop at First Session To-day.

CLEMENCEAU IS OPPOSED
British Elections Also Carried Demand for Treatment of Enemy as Outlaw.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Jan. 8.—The peril of Bolshevism, emphasized in the recent events in Germany, has caused President Wilson to assume suddenly a very definite position as to the policy that the Allies should pursue, which is likely to show quickly how closely the Allies are in accord regarding the problem.

So pronounced is President Wilson's position that already it has given rise to fears that serious divergences will develop at the first meeting of the allied chiefs at the Quai d'Orsay to-morrow. His view, already communicated informally to Premier Clemenceau and the other foreign representatives, differs radically from the opinions some have held as to the proper method of dealing with Bolshevism.

Would Avoid Intervention.
The Wilson idea would discard entirely intervention or military measures of any kind. Apparently it was developed during his recent visit; it is significant that the Italian Socialists asked him to withdraw the troops. Discussing this problem Socialists and others here explained the main points as follows:

The Central Powers no longer should be treated as a further menace to the world but as furnishing the best potential barrier that civilization has against the spread of Bolshevism, now sweeping westward and likely to engulf Europe unless its progress is stayed; that this barrier can be strengthened best not by sending troops to Germany and elsewhere but by offering immediately to the people of the Central nations economic and industrial assistance.

It is contended that food supplies in large quantities should be forwarded without a moment's delay and commercial relations opened with a view to promoting order and strengthening the better elements in their stand against Bolshevism; that, as a further step, the policy of blockade of the Central Powers continued by the armistice should be abandoned immediately, permitting the exchange of certain products and the beginning of commercial relations.